National Republican.

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& P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

TURDAY MORNINGJUNE 30, 1884

A RADICAL FLANK HOVEMENT UPON THE LOYAL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

No greater proof of the wisdom and pro-priety of a National Convention of genuine Union men, from all sections and every Union men, from all sections and every State, could be given than the alarm and commetion it has created in the camp of the The partisan press is forious; it adjectives with perfect looseness at the patriotic men who have issued the call; and magnates of sectionalism are telegraph-writing, and scheming, first to bully, belittle the movement. We do not wonder that fear blanches, the checks of nce of a great country, and attempted nish the sublime achievements of our noble countrymen and our invincible armies. We are not surprised that a panic has in raded the ranks of the radicals; for in the vaded the ranks of the radicals; for in the gathering of undaunted and carnest Ameri-cans of the whole nation, from the whole na-tion, and for the whole nation, who are to meet in Philadelphia, they see the hand-writing on the wall of time that sets their bounds and seals their doom.

They tremble as they hear the tramp of

the loyal thousands who are to assemble next August. They know well that when every August. They know well that when every State in this Federal Union sends up to the councils of the people its best and truest men, with the flag of the Republic in their hands; with "liberty and Constitution" on their banners; with the godlike object of reson in view-to "bury the hatchet," and alism, and on the glowing altar of triotism swear fidelity and devotion to one estructible nation, that the uprising of the masses in response will be as omnipotent against the radicalism of the North, as it was this, the radicals have "besten the long-roll; they have held a "council of war;" and, as we are informed on good authority, are to make an unexpected move and a desperate throw

The leading Radicals, in caucus, we have been told, have determined to call a convention in September to make an "out-and-out" latform, and put General GRANT upon it, thinking to run in their obnoxious and offensive programme upon the popular ity and prestige of their candidate. The could not in a more glaring manner have told us of the extent of their fright and the shattered condition of their fortunes than by this manœuvre. Political parties in their decay clutch at epaulets as "drowning men" in their despair "catch at straws." But there is a deeper meaning in this movement than appears on the face. Whether it is to be carried out remains to be seen; but that certain men desire it there can be no doubt The men who desired the South to be governed as a province; those who wish to rule eight millions of people as conquered sub-jects, through the power of Congress; those who have urged an impeachment of Tux PRESIDENT in order to depose him; and those who are determined that there shall be no restoration of this Union until negro suffrage imposed upon the country, are in this unholy plot.

If the convention is held, and the plan is carried to a nomination, it simply means that the radicals intend revolution. It is an attempt to carry the Fortieth Congress for the radicals on the personal strength of their nominee; then to keep out the eleven unrepresented States from the next Congress nd the next Electoral College, unless their terms are complied with; and if an issue arises between the votes cast in accordance with the Constitution and the vote as prescribed by Congress, to have the sword drawn and the army ranged on the side of Con gress against the constitutionally elected Pres

dent in 1868.

That is the plain English of this radica aggestion. If this movement should ever be initiated, it will strike a powerful blow at the unity of our country; it will paralyze indus-try, and so utterly embarrass the finances of nation that its outstanding securities will te should appeared then civil war is an cortain

as the rising of the sun, and this generation will go down to its grave weeping over a dis-tracted, warring, and devastated land. But it will not succeed, for the project depends upon the support of the bondholders and solrepublic. The bondholders want peace, not war; their interests demand unity. not division; the security for those who have the money faith of the country in their hands lies in the direction of national fraternity, not in the rage of sections and the ravage of the empire. Every intelligent dollar in the ntry will be against this conspiracy Those who count upon the soldiers for the inception of another revolution for the benefit of radicalism will count without their sts. The soldiers have sacrificed too much and left too many comrades in the savannaof the South to keep this country together to voluntarily vote to keep it separate and sectionalized. What has radicalise done to win the affection or confi dence of our brave armies? It urged them to the field with plaudits and huzzas, and promised them unlimited reward and recog-nition when they came home. But when they came back, with the "light of battle" and of victory on their faces, bringing with them a rescued nation and an unstained flag. did any Radical parasite who had been faton the Treasury during the toils of war make way for the returned heroes? No And when THE PRESIDENT announced his determination to vacate the vast civi list in order to place in office and position the deserving veterans, a howl of indignation went up from the Radical camps; the brave sen who had the con Science of the Adminis tration were dubbed "the bread and butter brigade;" and the name of no goldier, howgallant, however long his service, how ever great his merits, has been sent into the without a fierce war made upon it by Senate without a nerce was made and it has Badical leaders; and when confirmed it has on done with reluctance and regret, while many have been shamefully and heartically rejected. The soldiers of America know

too well the difference between Radical ship before and after the war to follow treacherous lead and cold-blooded in their trea

structions.

We cannot believe that the general who has been mentioned in connection with this radical coup d'etat will consent to the use wonder that fear blanches the cheeks of American youth to their immortal graves, marplots and bunglers who have risked and seeing at every footfall the blood of his

MONTHVIDEO, URAUCAT, May 1, 1988.
EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: The United States steamer Dagotah arrived in this hurbor on

Rabert Thompson; Lieutenant Commander, George B. White; Lieutenants, Francis S. Brown, Herbert B. Tyson, Mortimer L. Johnson; Ensigns, Douglas George T. Davis; Midshipmen, David N Bell, J. A. Vaughan, H. W. Gwinner, Oscar White, George E. Ide: Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. A. Hoshling; Assistant Psymaster, J. F. Hamilton; Chief Engineer, William J. Lamdin; Assistant Engineers, George W. Roche, Charles H. Manning, J. A. Deaver, H. D. Potte, N. H. Lamden, Hirag Parker, jr., A. J. Kenyon; Captain's Clerk, Daniel Buck; Boatswain, H. E. Barnes; Gunner, Daniel

The Mighty Explosive. The Mighty Explosive.
On the first page of our paper to-day will be found an exceedingly interesting report of experiments with the most powerful explosive over invented. Its value for mining purposes has been

very fully demonstrated.

FRANKLIN PHILP, esq., arrived in this city yesterday morning, in excellent health and spirits. He was called upon during the day by many of his old friends, and congratulated upon his safe return We are under many obligations to Mr. Philp for latest files of London papers.

THE many friends of Lieut, Gov. Cox, of Maryland, will be pleased to learn that he arrived usfuly at Liverpool on the 13th of this month, and some with his friend and relative, Dr. Keener, after a somewhat rough voyage, and that he was to Ratification of Indian Trenties. leave for London forthwith, with health somewhat improved. He has gone to Europe as a delegate from the American Medical Convention to Foreign

ALTHOUGH the Egyptians could preserve the repains of the dead from decomposition, they could not prevent the teath of the living from be decayed. In this respect modern science is decayed. In this respect modern science is ahead of ancient art, for Sosodons actually embalms the melars and incisors, and keeps them perfectly white

Mr. Ww. Jessup, the celebrated Sheffield. England, outlery manufacturer, is now in St. Louis, attending to business with his branch house there. Mr. Jessup is reported to be worth twenty millions.

QUIBBLE says the sky wore a mornful smile as he went home a little after last night.

wards with it his name, but as we are une with the geotleman, his statements must upon the "Internal evidence:"

too well the difference between Radical friendship before and agfer the war to follow their treasbesses had an occided blooded in structions.

We cannot believe that the quored which has been investioned in consistency with the second believe that the quored with his man, as we are assembled in the consistency with the best mentioned in consistency with the second believe that the quored with the second believe that the quored with the second of his Unstriction name for any near mentioned in the consistency with great do liberating advised you the first time that the would lend himself to a partiann movement based upon the frustration of his own recommendation and the rejection of American youth to their immed a present of the second lends of the second lends

officers of their transactions, which fact the general investigating the conduct of the bureau have officially noticed.

I must mention another act of the Bureau. A freedman field. His goods and chattels were taken possession of by the officers. In a few days a relative of the deceased called to get the effects owned by deceased. He was informed by the officer that he could get them by paying ten dollars. The money was paid. The next day another person called to get the effects of the deceased. He was informed that they had been turned over to another party; but was informed that if he would pay five dollars he could get an order to take the goods in question, which he did, and in this manner is the Bureau daily administered.

Virginia post-offices.—A new office is established

Post Office Department.

Virginia post-offices... A new office is established at Hunter's Lodge, Fluvanna county, and Robert W. Gentry appointed postunater This office is situated between Union Mills and Palmyrs, and will afford regular postal accommodations to forty-

Armer, pos Litwalter ton. Lancester county, Va., Miss Emily Crawford, poetmistress.

Thornburgh, Spottsylvania county, Warren L.

Thornburge, oppussyrance Creek, Calhoun coun-troff, postmaster,
The site and name of Pine Creek, Calhoun coun-try, West Virginia, is changed to Grantsville, the county seat, and appoint Jacob Clammer, postmas-ter, in place of Joseph A. Hersy.
North Carolina.—A new office is established at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., and Elijah Hasty appointed postmaster.

The cash rates for pre-emption lands at Marys-ville, Cal., for the month of May last, amounted to \$2,633, besides several entries under the homestead law. In the same month 9,679 acres were entered at the land office at Ionia, Mich., for actual set-tlement. At Kast Saginaw, Mich., 4,547 acres

Batification of Indian Treaties.

Senate, in executive session, recently con firmed treatise made during the last year with the of this following Indian triber: Neg Perces, Dakota Terri-

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXXXII CONGRESS-FIRST AMSSIO

Mr. Pomeroy presented the momerial of the kews of Leavenworth, Kannas, ledative to the sale of a portion of the military reservation for a public park.

Mr. Pomeroy said that when the Committee on Military Affairs had made an adverse report on this subject they were not in posses into of the information contained in this meanwhal, and he therefore moved that the sport be recommitted to the somemittee with the measured in any papers now presented. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Chandler presented the polition of citizens of Wilmington, Nr. C. aking the establishment of the united binder.

Mr. Wilson reported a bill to increase and fix the military passe establishment of the United States.

Mr. Wilson delied up the Senais bill to explete the provision giving three months pay proper to officers below the rank of brigadier general on the mere in the service March 3, 1856. Passed, and gree to the Honge for concurrence and verbal assendments.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to fix the compensation of certain collectors of custom, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It fixes the salaries at tinives ton, Salaria, and Erasse de Santiage, in Texas, at 31,500; at Beaufort, S. C., and Pennesola, Fis., 15,000; at Beaufort, S. C., and Pennesola, Fis., 15,000; at Georgetom, D. C.; Cherryctom, Va.; Beau ert, N. C.; Brunwick, On.; St. Augustine, St. Marka, and Apaischicola, Fis., and Techs, La., 35,000 each. It authorizes the fiscretary, at his discretion, to fix the salaries of departy collectors, depty navalodiceers, and deputy surveyors, but not at a higher rate than fifty per ant. above the salaries before 1860, except New York. It provides that no collector of customs, or officer sellication districts in North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

It establishes the following districts—four in number:

1. Albemarie, including Albemarie, Carritack and Groton Sounds, and all their waters, together

number:

1. Albemarle, including Albemarle, Carrituck and Creton Sounds, and all their waters, together with that part of Pamileo Sound north of Logger-

head Inlet.

2. Pamlico, including the remainder of the sound, including the south line of Neuse river; port of entry at Nawhern.

3. Beaufort, taking the district south of Pamlice.

A. Beauters, taking the district south of a minimum of the Mew river.

4. Wilmington, including the remainder of the district south.

Ar. Wilson introduced a bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States; which was referred to the Military Com-

States: which was referred to the minter; over-mittee.

It provides for tive regiments of artillery, six of searly, and forty-five of infantry—the artillery the same as now organised, all having the same or-ganisation as is prescribed by law for the fifth regi-ment, but hereafter adjutants, quartermaster and commissaries shall be extra lisatemants, selected from the first or second leutenants of the regiment, the cavalry the same as now organized, except that such regiment shall have a vaterinary surgeon, with a salary of \$100 per month; compacy commissary surgeant is abolished, and the regiment shall have but one hospitial steward.

a salary of \$100 per month; company commissary sergeant is abolished, and the regiment shall have but one hospital steward.

That the forty-five infantry regiments shall consist of ion regiments of ten companies each now in service, twenty-seven regiments formed by adding two regiments to each battalion of the nine remaining regiments to each battalion of the nine remaining regiments, three regiments of veteran isserve, and five colored regiments.

The sections relative to appointments of officers, the number of officers and the enlisting of 1,000 Indians, are the same as in the bill previously presented.

lodians, are the easier and the for five years.

That enlistments shall be for five years.

That there shall be one general, one lieutenam general, five major generals and ten brigadis

That there shall be one general, one lieutenant general, fire major generals and ten brigadier generals.

Other sections relating to minor details are taken from the old bill, with slight modification.

The bill to authorise the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain saline lauds having mineral springs on them was taken up and read.

Mr. Grimes said the passage of the bill would be changing the policy of the Government in regard to the public lands. The true way was to sell these lands, not sever them.

The further consideration of the bill was then partitioned until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Riddle, the bill to incorporate the Washington Glass Company of the Bistelet of Columbia was taken up, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilby, the bill to authorise W. J. Sibley and others, trustees, to sail lot No. 9, in equare 76, in the city of Washington, was taken up, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the House bill to amend

decisies and others, trustees, to sail lot No. 9, inquare 76, in the city of Washington, was taken upamended and passed.
On motion of Mr. Wasle, the House bill to amend
the organic acts of the Territories of Montana, Arinona. New Mexico, Deacotal, Islando, Washington,
Ac., &c., was taken up, and certain amandments
reported by the Committee on Territories were
agreed to.

Mr. Buskalew moved to strike out the section
providing that the elective franchise shall not be
abridged un account of race or color.

Mr. Wade hoped the amendment would not be
agreed to. Congress had the undoubted right to
requists suffrage in the Territories. The question
was fairly up now, and it remained for the Senate
to decids whether they would or would not regulate
a question over which they had exclusive control.
The right of suffrage pertained as much to a man
as the right of property, and these Territories must
understand when they come here for admission that
they must have no taint of arisformery in their
constitutions.

Mr Bockalew said it had always been the cus-

constitutions.

Mr Buckalew said it had always been the custom to allow the Territories to form their own constitutions without any dictation on the part of Congress, the only requisite being that they should be republican in form. This was not an act organizing these Territories; they were already organized.

ising these Territories; they were already organ-ifed.

The Chair here announced that the morning hour The Chair bers announced that the morning hourhad expired, and the unfinished business, being the
hill to uncorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company, was before the Senate, the question being on
the motion of Mr. Grimes, to recommit the billi,
which was decided in the negative.

The reading of the bill was thus concluded.

An amendment, reported by the Committee on
Commerce, striking out the section sutherising the
appointment of five commissioners to regulate, and
revise the tolls to be charged by the company was
disagreed to by yeas 7, nays 29.

The amendment requiring the consent of the
Legislature of New York within two years before
the company shall commence operations being under discussion,

Mr. Narman moved to reactions the further con-

Mr. Sherman moved to postpone the further con-deration of the bill, and to take up the bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Gevernment the use of the same for poetal, military and other purposes.

Mr. Howe moved to amend the metion by making the bill under consideration the special order for

the bill under consideration the special order for Munday at one o'clock.

The motion as amended was agreed to, The motion as amended was agreed to, The bill indicated was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Grimer, extending the benefits of the bill to all telegraph companies instead of seclusively to the National Telegraph Company of New York.

Mr. Grimse withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Sherman rebmitted a rubstitute for the this section, providing that any other telegraph company organized under the laws of the United States or any Sinte for the construction of left graph lines through the different States and Territories may eajoy the same rights and privileges as are conferred upon the National Telegraph Company, As., shiplest to the same restrictions, and provided they file the necessary papers with the Postma-ter General.

Mr. Grimes preferred his own amendment to this.

ostma-ter General.

Mr. Grimes perferred his own amendment to this.

Mr. Conness opposed the amendment.

Mr. Sherman then withdrew his smendment, and

Mr. Grimes renewed his amendment as given

Mr. Nye asked Mr. Sherman what was the object Mr Sherman thought the bill sufficiently ex-

firmed treatise made during the issa year with the following Indian tribes: Nex Perces, Dakota Terristory, Shoshuoses, Nevada; Great and Little Orages, Kansas; and the Chockaws and Chickasaws in the Indian country west of Arkansas. The treatise will be smot an independent telegraph company in the mode by commissions with other Indian tribes will be sent to the Senate for ratification within a few days.

Pardon.

Pardon.

BRYAN GRINES, (rebal brigadier general.) of North Caroline, has been pardoned upon the recommendation and request of Maj. Gen. O. Howard, Revendy Jossess, U. S. Senator, Attorney General Spann, and others.

Mundocus, the tragedian, reads the Declaration of Independence at Madison, Wis., on the Fourth.

Stock of the Senate for ratification within a few days.

Pardon.

Senate would immediately bring in a bill repealing the act granting a subsidy to the Pacific telegraph company.

Mr. Nye said he did not yield to the Senator from California in devotion to the interests of the people of the Pacific casat. He wanted to lighten their hurdens, and this kind of legislation only increased them. These new companies were bought out by the old ones which added to their capital stock to pay for it and then imposed the additional burden on the people.

Mr. Sherman said this company could not sell out without the consect of Congress.

Mr. Nye. Oh! nonsense, tell me what cannot be done by consent of Congress and I will show you a white blackbird. [Laughter.]

Mr. Shewart advocated nompetition as the only remedy for the present high charges, though not favoring the hill.

Mr. Howard exposed the bill.

The discussion was further continued by Massra. Williams, cherman, and Doulittle.

The question was further continued by Massra. Williams. cherman, and Doulittle.

The character of the continued of the Grant of Mr. Orimes; which was agreed to.

Mr. Howard meved to strike out the words "present and" in the 18th line of the first section; which were agreed to.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out the provision of Mr. Orimer which was disagreed to.

Mr. Hordrick moved to strike out the provision.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out the words "pre-supt and" in the 19th line of the first section; which was disagreed to Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out the provision allowing the companies to pre-supt one quarter section of land for each station.

Mr. Hendricks said this was clearly for the pur-pose of speculation. A railroad company needed land, but a telegraph company did not.

Mr. Connece moved to insert 40 acres where one quarter section occurs, which was accepted by Mr. Hendricks in lico of his amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Nye moved to adjourn; which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Nye moved to adjourn; when was dargued in the negative.

Mr. Hendricks then took the floor and argued against the right of Congress to authorize any corporation to go into a State without the consent of that State. He would ask the Senator from Ohlo what right had Congress to authorize a railroad corporation of the State of Indians to ester the State of Ohlo without the consent of that State.

Mr. Stewart asked if steamboats and stage conches had not aiways gone from one State into another.

corporation of the State of Indians to enter the State of Onlow without the consent of that State.

Mr. Stewart asked if steamboats and singe concluse had not always gone from one State into another.

Mr. Hendricks said that so far as he was advised nothing of the kind had ever been done without the consent of the State whose territory was entered. This whole thing was simply providing for a species of speculation berestofore unequalled.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December; which we disagreed to.

Mr. Morgan offered a substitute for the second section: which was lost—yeas 14, nays 14.

The bill having been reported to the Senate, Mr. Nye renewed the amendment offered by Mr. Morgan; which was lost—yeas 14, nays 15.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 16, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Autony, Brown, Conness, Gragin, Eduauds, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Howe, Kirk wood, Pomercy, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, and Williums.—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Doolli-tle, Guthria, Herdricks, Howard, Morgan, Nye, Summer, Yan Winki, Willey, and Willium.—18.

Lie fellowing its the bill as passed.

A bill to add its the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same the passed, without, with the construct, undistain, and operate lines of Representatives of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by set of Compress, and over, under, or access the navigable streams or waters of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such hys of Compress, and over, under, or access the navigable streams or waters of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by set of Compress, and over, under, or access the navigable streams or waters of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by set of Compress, and over, under, or access the navigable streams or waters of the United States which have been or may here

sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmater General.

Seo. 3. And be it further enacted, That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any company acting under this law to any other corporation, association, or person: Provided, Austreer, That the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, suilitary, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects of any or all of said companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, distuterasted persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmater General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

Seo. 4. And be it further enacted, That before any leigraph company shall exercise any of the power or privileges conferred by this act, said company, shall site their acceptance with the Postmater General of the restrictions and obligations of this act.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, ation bill was taken up. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Scoffeld of Ps. in the chair,) made good pragress with the tariff bill. The most important amendment made was that increasing, on the motion of Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, the duty on pig iron, from nine to tan dollars per ton.

Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts, Mr. Bingham of Ohio, and Mr. McGulleugh of Maryland, were appointed the conference committee on the part of the House on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Sterens, of Fennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Guvernmant for the year sending June 30, 1857. Read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the creation of a national bureau of insurance. Read twice and

recommitted.

The House proceeded, in the morning hour, to the consideration of reports of committees of a private character, the first business being the mation of Mr. Miller, of Pennyi vania, male last Friday, to recommit to the Committee on Invalid Pensions the adverse report made on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and saliers of the war of 1812, and instructions the committee to report a bill for

while the sense of the sense of

all the benefits of the first section of this act.

Sea 2. That if 'ny of the officers, non-commissioned officers, muticiana, or privates, have dived, tearing a wislow, such wisless shall be entitled to receive the same pension to which her husband would have been cutitied under this act, for and during her natural life.

Ben 4. That the pay allowed by this act shall, nodes the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, he paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, nuncician, private, wi his widew, or their authorized attorney, at much places and times as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; and that no officer, non-commissioned editor, private, or his widew, whall 'eccive the same until he furnish the nat Secretary of the Interior with satisfactory withened that he is mittled to the same in accordance with the provisions of this and, and that the pay height allowed shall not be in any way transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whitever, but shall go uninoundered to the possession of the officer, non-commissioned officers, musician, private, or his widew.

See, b. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and marines, who served for the aud term of these monetals to the varial service as all them.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Terrisories.

Mr. Hitchtoock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to
stabilsh an additional land district in the Territory
of Nebraska. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Latham, of West Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the act of
March 3, 1849, providing payment for horses and
equipments of officers lost through the management
of railroad transportation.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

As To this Citizens of Georgetown.—Arrangements have been made to have the * revenious delivered promptly and regularly every morning to enheavilus revery part of Georgetown.

Subscriptions will be received by D. W. WHITING, at his News Stand in the Post Office. Congress agrees, who is the agent for Georgetown, and to whom all complaints will bereafter be made. Terms-75 cents per month, payable to the Agent.

If streets north.

Application of the property of the property

with Dissoborations on the Face, ratios such parties or freeding, about use Perpy's Calchested Moth and Practice or freeding, about use Perpy's Calchested Moth and Practice Later. Bits indicated by Dec. Person, Decembering of the Calchested Moth and Practice Company of the Person o

my17-tlA-3m

&# Breech-Londing Arm.—The Board for
the Examination of Breech-Londing Arms, of which Gen
eral Hancock to president, is now in season at No. 5!
Winder's Building,
Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 1!
i. m. und 2p. m., until further notice. Investors are requested to solumit their arms in per on or by agant to the recorder of the board.

mh12-tf Recorder.

Ap Madaun Mounts' Pile Salve Valuable Remoty for that Dienae; alea, a Consumption Destroyer, and as Entire Care for the Broughits, asthma, &c. can be found at Stot's Drug Store, opposite Sational Hotel, Odiman's, near Metropatitan Untui Ford's, corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue; Entwise's corner of Fand Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue; Elithic, torger of F and Twelfth streats; Harlingh's, corner of Seventh and G.

Wonderful but True !- Medame Rer

FOR SALE-A LOT QN P STREET eouth, near city ralleand, feating mearly 26 feet and running back to a 30-fact alloy. Price 22 cents per tot. Address T. B., at this office.

COOPER & RAGAN. STOVE, TIN AND SHEET-IRON-WORKERS,

407 Eleventh Street, above Penn's Ave. . WASHINGTON, D. C. Particular attention paid to repairing Formace, tell-waw

GARDNER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ART INTELLIGENCES BUILDING ONCE MORE IN RUNNING ORDER.

The damage caused by the late fire has been so far sired that business will be resumed THIS MORNING, (WEDNESDAY, October 4th,) Then, as formerly, the rale will be etricily sufore throughout the establishment. PRODUCE THE BEST, NO MATTER WHAT THE COST IN TIME AND MATERIAL."

Mr. O. takes the apportunity to thank his numerous friends and sustemers for past kindness, and in ear it thail be also constant aim to qualitum to merit the very therel esseurragement haretofore extended to him. SHAFFIELD & CO.'S

> ICE CREAM SALOON, No. 300 Eleventh street, Between K street and Massachusette avenue, Warnington, D. C.

Wr. JOREPH H. SHAFFIELD having reit ed from hustness, the undersign of would respectfully interest his law concentration and the public that having here a years associated with h us in hustness at the old standard he. 566 Status street, they are prepared to furnish superior articles of

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CRE'M CONFECTIONERY AND AUG NORTH AND AUG AND AUGUST AUGUST AND AUGUST AUGUST AND AUGUST AUGUST AND AUGUST AUGUST AND AUGUST AN

THE SATIONAL UNION CLUB. The following is the list of officers and latform of principles of the Urion National Les of Washington, D. C:

Officers of the National Un

Hon, ALEX, W. RANDALL, of Wh

Hon, ALSE, W. RANDALLI, of WasPice Fundance.

Hon, D. S. NORTON, of Minesunta.

Hon, W. F. JOHNSTON, of Passaylvania.

Hon, W. F. JOHNSTON, of Passaylvania.

Hon, OHAS B. PILELPS, of Maryland.

Han, THADDEUS WELLES, of Conception

Hon, CHE, B. F. BENAM, of Kestocky.

JAS. B. SMITH of Wesonain.

Gen, JAS. B. STRAMAN, of Ohio,

CHAS. B. WILKINSON, of Missouri.

Col. R. S. ALLEN, Washington, D. C.

SAM'L B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania.

COLESSANIADORS AND CONTRACT.

J. B. PERGUSON, of Tennantant.

C. H. RITTENHOUSE, (President Sational Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Foreigr & Co.)

Hon. J. R. DOULITTLE, of Wassensin.
Hon. J. R. DOULITTLE, of Wassensin.
Hon. RDGAR COMAN, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Dillois.
Hon. GRENS CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Hon. W. A. BURLHEGH, of Decotis.
Mr. CHARLES KNAPP, of District of Columbi
Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, of District of Columbi

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. Resolved, That we are now as herestofors, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we dany the right of any State to second, and hold that all

the Constitution of the United States; that we dany the right of any State to seede, and hold that all statempts as secession are nuil and void; that all statempts as secession are nuil and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the Cosacination, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. Resolved, That our coundence in the ability, integrity, particulars, and statempaship of President Journoon is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we enform the recolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpatred.

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1800, and as quoted by the late President Luxcoux in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of sach State to order and control its own densetic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only tead Conglitution of the United States, is assential that balance of power on which the perfection of endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversire of the principles of our Guvernment for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citisens thereof.

6. Resolved, "That this Union must be and remain one and Indivisible forever," that the war

thereof.

6. Resolved, 'That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever,' that the war or its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, p-d the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and discrete the constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and discrete the constitution of the citizens within the states and discrete the constitution of the citizens within the states and discrete the citizens within the states and discrete citizens within the tricts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all

tricts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. 7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the commits of the united states to representation in the commits of the united, and that all logal unmitter aday of estates and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their cents in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, and qualifications of its own mumbers. S. Resolved, That traces is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by hartering "universal amneaty" for "universal suffrage."

nesty" for "universal suffrage." nessy" for "universal suffrage."

9. Hesolved, That the payment of the national
selt is a macred obligation, useer to be repudiated
and that no debt or obligation incurred is any man
ner whatever in aid of treason or reballion should

to Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Jonnson as wise, patricule, constitutional, and in harmony with the inyal entiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the decisred policy of the late President Lincots, the action of Con-

grees, and the pledges given during the war.

11. Resolved, That the nation ower a lasting debi f gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen become who died that the

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